IMPROVEMENTS ON BROADWAY.

THE PHŒNIX THEATRE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS,

A walk up Broadway at the present time is re ete with suggestion in regard to our city's growth. here is hardly a block between the Battery and it, for the first time in five years, would not re-cognise the street, from any thing in its former aprame buildings have given way to marble halls, rider streets stretch out from it on every side, and changes now being made along this street.

The first of importance is on the corner of Broadway and Cortlan it streets. This tract of ground, fifty-five by one hundred feet, is being built upon by Mr. P. Gilsey. Upon it formerly stood small frame buildings, used as segar shops, cardengraving and match and blacking stores. Mr. Gilsey, we un-derstand, holds a lease upon this property for twenty cars, at a rent of \$8,000 per annum, for which he cas refused \$100,000. The new building here is to be of iron, and is intended to be one of the fingst or-

Progressing up, the next vacant space is the lot hereon stood the late store of W. T. Jennings & Co., destroyed by fire, well remembered on account erstand, is shortly to be erected a fine store.

On the corner of Warren street is a new building just completed, built after the style of Stewart's dry goods store, and of the same material. We have bere described this in the HERALD.

The next improvement is on the corner of Cham-bers street, on the old site of Tiffany, Young & Ellis. Iere is to be erected an elegant structure for the Central Bank, adjoining the Chemical. The size of this lot is 25 by 68 feet, and the new structure is to have a beautiful front of ornamented marble, and leted, together with Stewart's, the Irving House the Chemical Bank building, and the famous stores on Chambers street, it will give to this part of the city an imposing appearance. The old building is already demolished, and the foundation of the new one is about being laid.

Now proceeding as high as Canal street, our admiration is again taxed in behalf of the Brandreth completed. The dimensions of these premises are 37 feet on Broadway, 128 feet on Canal, 126 on Lispenard, and 56 in the rear, giving the whole a triangular such a shaped lot must work at great disadvantage Notwithstanding this a splendid edifice has been crected here, six stories high, having a brown stone exterior and challenging competition with the finest of Broadway's decorations. It is owned by Dr. Brandreth, and will not cost short of \$160,000. It is in-

great alterations. Two stores are being thrown into one, the building to be very neatly finished, and the premises inside to be gorgoously fitted up— in short, to be made a palace of mirrors for the hair-

ements are being made on the former building, tting it up for insurance companies and offices.

for the Savings of the Merchants' Clerks, directly opposite the St. Nicholas. This bank started with ms in the old Clinton Hall, on the corner of Beekman and Nassau, but the moving of the Mercantilé Library Association compelled its directors to look for new quarters. A lot, 25 feet by 100, directly in front of the middle entrance of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was purchased, and upon it has four stories high. Adjoining this, reaching to the corner of Spring street, are five lots, which are now being cleared for the erection of some more giant ldings for stores. Upon these lots have heretofore stood small two story brick houses, only a few years ago private residences, and very lately occuare all now nearly levelled with the ground, and soon in their place no doubt will stand buildings worthy of association with the St. Nicholas.

Continuing our way upward, on the next block, and on the same side of the street with the last mentioned changes, stands, adjoining Dr. Chapin's church, a stately and highly ornamental building, just finished for Tiffany, Young & Co., at a cost of near \$50,000. This is of white marble, and five stories high. Adjoining this edifice, three lots are cleared away, the substance of the former buildings being piled along the sidewalk. Upon these we understand Capt. French is about to erect two handsome marble stores, equal to anything that stands along this thoroughfare. The three great hotels, fetropolitan, the Prescott, and the St. Nicholas all within call of each other, associated with these great improvements when finished, will make this

ceeding block, at the corner of Houston street. Here three new stores have been marked out, two of rapidly approaching completion. The first of these is a large brown stone building, six stories high, and that adjoining is of white marble, five stories high; ground, of about half the dimensions of a lot cut diagonally. A brick building is going up here, with window caps similar to those of the Prescott House. These give the premises a highly orna mented appearance, and the three buildings, when

completed, will be well worthy the association with their majestic and august neighbors. On the corner of Bleecker street masons and car-penters are busily at work erecting two buildings stories high. They have already gone up two stories, and will soon be completed.

The next spot that courts our attention, is the site of the late Metropolitan Hall and Lafarge Hotel, are aware that here is being built that which bids fair to rival all the other theatrical establishments in the metropolis. Mr. J. M. Trimble, the well known architect who designed and built the Broadway theatre, others of the first buildings in the city, is now upon this spot, striving to outdo all his former triumphs. The friends of Wright, Lanier & Co., the proprietors of the Lafarge House at the time of its destruction, failing to re-erect for them another hotel on the same spot, Mr. Lafarge, the owner of the property, resolved to raise on it a theatre and stores, that should defy competition. This work was en-Erusted to Mr. Trimble, who is now energetically driving it on. The plan is to build stores on the Broadway side, and the theatre on Mercer street. One of the stores, six stories high, is now externally completed, with a white marble front.

Five others are to be erected by the side of this, all pf them of the same height and material. Each of new scenery, dresses, &c.

politan Opera House. This is the same dimensions as the old Metropolitan Hall, 100 by 150 feet, and when completed will be the largest establishment of the kind in the country. The rear of the theatre is where was the stage of the Metropolitan Hall, and the stage of the new establishment is in the place of the old entrance, reversing the former and the present building end for end. One of the important features of the new building is the many exits and entrances, by which the entire audience assembled within its walls, in case of fire, can be emptied into the streets at a moment's warning. The main entrances is the ment of the many exits and entrances are moment's warning.

the country, the width of the drop curtain being sixty feet—twenty feet wider than that of the Broadway theatre.

On the second floor, or the first floor over the main Broadway entrance, will be a large sumptuous saloon for dinner parties, suppers, balls, or refreshments. These gorgeous halls will connect with the second circle of the theatre, and from almost every portion of them the stage can be seen. By this it is intended that in warm, sultry weather, a party may, if they choose, sit at a table in the saloon, and, while enjoying their ice creams, at the same time witness all that takes place upon the stage. The inner wall of the theatre being on the second tier wholly arched around the entire circle, opens the stage to view from the refreshment saloons, as we have just stated. These saloons, it is estimated, will be large enough to seat at a time about one thousand persons.

Between the inner and the outer walls of the theatre is a lobby thirty feet wide, making a grand place for a promenade between the plays and acts, or when one is tired of the performance. The orchestra box makes the entire circle of the stage in front of the parquette, and will be large enough to seat one hundred performers, about five times as large as the orchestra of any of our other theatres.

now going up in Broadway. In addition to those we have enumerated, there are a few alterations in buildings taking place, but none of them calculated to have much effect in changing the appearance of

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

arn that Mr. Max Maretzek is busily engaged in rived from Europe. The opening night has not yet been fixed, but it will be previous to the 1st of July.

At the Broadway theatre this evening Broadway, and their appeal will no doubt be cordially responded to. The bill includes the melo-dramatic spec called "To Oblige Benson." The last named piece has had a great run in London, and it is said to be a capital

now in process of erection at Boston will be positively finished and ready for opening on the 4th day of September. Mr. Barry, the manager, is now in Europe making arrangements with artists. He will soon return to New

York.

Kate Saxon, the popular actress, has just returned to
New York, after a highly successful tour in the South
and West. Her readings have been thronged by first class and West. Her readings have been thronged by first class audiences in all the towns that she has visited; and in Relitimore and Washington she received substantial marks of the estimation in which her talents are held. It is to be regretted that the inducements held out by the starring system should deprive our metropolitan theatres of the services of actresses like Miss Saxon. There is a lamentable dearth of talent at present in the extiguiar line of characters which this lady plays. With particular line of characters which this lady plays. With this country who is better adapted by her youthful and attractive appearance, animation and mobility of expres-sion to fill the general run of light comedy parts. Mad'lle Mathias, the Russian desseuse of Niblo's Gar-den, lately met with an accident while giving her per-

Mad'lle Mathias, the Russian denseuse of Niblo's Garden, lately met with an accident while giving her performances on the stage. She sprained her knee, and has been obliged to relinquish her business for the present. However, the stage of this theatre, takes place to night, and the pieces selected for the occasion can hardly fail to draw a large sadience. The first feature is the drams of the "Hebrew Son," which had a very successful run when first introduced; the next is the amusing piece of "Rory O'More;" and the drams of the "Female Horse Thie?" will conclude the amusements.

NRINO'S GAIDEM.—The entertainments of this evening commence with a grand overture, which will be succeeded by the ballet pantonime of the "Elopement." Several beautiful dances are introduced in this piece—a polka cotilon, Masurka waits, and new saloon polka. The grand comic pantomime of the "Green Monster" will be presented for the first time this season. All the lavies, Leon Javelli, Marzetti, Madame Marzetti, and Madame Axel, will appear.

NATIONAL THEATEM.—The testimonial to the proprietor of this theatre takes place this svening. This mark of respect is tendered to him by the company and discoke of the theatre. Several eminent artists have volunteered their services on the occasion. The Irish drama of "Era," the musical drams of the "Magic Well," are the pieces selected. Mons. Bevani will also give his amusing feats of posturing. Purly deserves a benefit. Let him have a bumper.

WALLACK'S THEATEM.—The besent of Mr. Brougham,

this evening sentertainment. Wood's MNSTARES.—The same bill of entertainments, camely—negro meledies and the operatic burieful of "Black Boughast" is in rehearsh, and will soon be pro-

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. Highly Important Modifications

of the Tariff. THE FISHING BOUNTIES RETAINED.

MR. CLAYTON'S SPEECH ON THE INSANE LAND BILL. The Underground Railroad in Full

Operation. The New Hampshire Politicians in Council.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN INDIANA.

STATE OF THE SOUTHERN MARKETS,

From Washington.
PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE TARIPF.
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1864. much difficulty, have agreed to report a bill for a modification of the tariff somewhat upon the basis suggested by Fecretary Guthrie. The bill contains five schedules

cent. This includes all the articles which, in the pre-sent tariff, vary from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. It also includes iron, sugar, manufactured silk

per cent, and the fifth, five per cent, and embraces nearly all the articles in the existing tariff, but reducing

not, however, as extra as Mr. Guthrie's proposition.

With regard to bounties the committee have determined to remain silent. This does not look very favora-

The Territorial appointments for the Territories of Kan as and Nebraska are ready, and will probably come before the Senate to-morrow.

The House will concur in the Senate's resolution for a

The House will concur in the Senate's remutation to a recess from July 17 to October 16.

The Senate proposes to pass all the appropriation bills, and act upon the Homestead bill previous to the recess. It is certain that Commodore Perry has made a treaty

Warrior affair remains a bone of contention, to favor the paring for an emergency.
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DIS-

MANIROTOR, Julie 10, 1802.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETIS.

Mr. SUMNER, (free soil) of Mass., presented the credentials of Julius Rockwell, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Everett. Mr. Rockwell appeared, and was sworn.

TEXAS CREDITORS.

appeared, and was sworm.

TEXAS CREDITORS.

Mr. PRARCE, (whig) of Md., from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of the claims of Texas creditors.

The first section provides that the Secretary of the Tressury shall pay to those creditors of Texas, who hold bonds or other evidences of debt, for which the revenues were pledged, and coming within the act of September 9, 1850, 80,500,000, to be divided among them pro rata. Second section.—In all cares where the State of Texas has paid any portion of the debt, under the provisions of the act of September 1850, the Secretary of the Treasury is to refund the same to her, provided the sum does not exceed the pro rata proportion which such debt would have received under this act.

Section three provides that no payment is to be made under this not, unless a receipt be given relinquishing all claims by the creditors against the United States.

Section four provides, that before any payment is made, the Secretary of the Treasury is to give city days notice, and claims not presented within the prescribed time shall not be paid.

Section five appropriates \$6,500,000 for the purposes of the act.

Section five appropriates \$6,500,000 for the purposes of the act.

Section six—The bill is not to take effect until Texas, by an act of her Legislature, releases the United States from all liabilities on account of \$5,000,000 of atock, reserved under the act of September, 1850.

Section seven provides, that if the State of Texas shall not, before the lat of January, 1855, either release the United States, or procure from the creditors of Texas, releases of all claims against the United States, on account of such evidences of debt, and cause the same to be filed in the Treasury, all interest is to cease from that time upon the \$5,000,000 of 5 per cent stock reserved by the act of September, 1850.

Mr. Parac said this bill did not meet his approval, though it was the only one the committee could agree upon. It would, however furnish the Senate with the groundwork on which a proper bill could be constructed.

the groundwork on which a proper bill could be constructed.

THE RED RIVER RAFT.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Ark., said that by the act of 1862, known as the River and Harbor bill, appropriations were made for the removal of Red river rait, but it was coupled with the condition that it should be done by contract with the lowest bidder, who would agree to keep the river open for the longest time. No person had ever bid for such a contract, and the money had never been expended and never would, unless that condition was removed. He now asked leave to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Wargto expend that appropriation in the best possible manner for improving that river.

The resolution was introduced and passed.

GOLD MAINAL TO LINUTINEARY MACHY.

The joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to Lieutenant Maury's acceptance of a gold medal, tendered him by the King of Sweden, was passed.

BILLS FASSED.

BILLS for the relief of Rebecca Birdsall and William Duer were passed.

Diss for the relief of Redecca Birdail and William Duer were passed.

Was then taken up.
Mr. Clavron, (whig) of Delaware, said he did not agree with the Senator from Georgis, that the President has the same right and powers vested in him by the institution in gracing upon legislative acts that was vested in any Senate voting for or against a measure. The constitution vested is legislative power in Congress, and the President had such power. The Freedom that power to with a Bill;
when the President exercised that power mirely to act certain legislation, he violated the apprix of his am nority. If the veto power be used only to keep legis.

Fending the consideration of the measure the House went into committee on the GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. On motion of Mr. PHELIS, (dem.) of Mo., appropria-tions were made for the payment of the salaries of the officers and territorial assemblies of Nebraska and

Mr. Program, (whig) of Ky., offered an amendment, making the appropriations for completing numerous custom Houses heretofore rejected from the deficiency tion, when the committee rose and the House adjourned

From Cincinnati.

From Chelmati.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN INDIANA—FUGITIVE SLAVES.

SLAVES.

CINCINNAII, June 15, 1854.

A large and enthusiastic anti Nobraska meeting was held at Madison, indiana, yesterday, composed chiefly of democratic Resolutions were passed repudiating the democratic platform manufactured at Indianapolis recently, on the ground that it pledged the democracy to the extension of whiskey and slavery. A mass convenion was recommended to be held at Indianapolis on the 18th July.

The Hop. John Pettit attempted to address the people

tion was recommended to be held at Indianapolis on the 13th July.

The Hon. John Pettit attempted to address the people of Lafayette on Monday, on the Nebraska bill. He met with a stormy reception. During his speech he was greaned and flissed, and when the vote was taken on a serice of resolutions offered, the confusion and excitement was so great that the question could not be decided. The people of Mr. Pettit's district exhibited unmistakeable marks of disapprobation of his course on the Nebraska bill.

Twenty three negroes from Grant county, Kentucky, made their escape on Tursday night. They came down the Liking river in disguise, crossed the Ohio below this city, and yesterday took passage on the underground railroad for Camea.

Nine fugitive slaves from Boone county, Ky., were ar-

railroad for Canada.

Nine fugitive slaves from Boone county, Ky., were arrested in the suburbs of this city last night. The party consists of four men, two women, and three children, and present a deplorable condition. One of the men is over sixty years of age. They will be brought to-day before the United States Commissioner.

Later From Haytl.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS—THE WEATHER—MARKETS, ETC.

PRILABLEMIA, June 15, 1854.

The bark Charles E. Lex, arrived at this port to-day, brings dates from Port an Prince to June 2d.

The political affairs, of the country are represented to be tranquil. The weather was very hot, but the yellow fever almost entirely subsided.

Provisions were in great abundance, with but a small demand for them. Coffee was very scarce, and in active demand, in consequence of the large number of European vessels in port. Coffee, 39 50. Logwood, 983, Haytien currency. Doublons, 316, or 284 a 285, Haytien currency. rency.

The bark Clara Winsor, loading for New York, was the only American vessel in port.

From the South.

THE CHOLERA—GRAND BALL, ETC.

BALTIMORE, June 15, 1854.

Several deaths free cholers have taken place at Milledgeville, Ga., among croops who had recently returned from Nashville.

Commander Newton gave a grand ball on board the frigate Columbia, at Norfolk, on Wednesday night.

Arrest for Robbery and Doath of the Culpris.

Bereato, June 16, 1854.

A respectable young man named John T. Wilson, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with extensive robberies at the dry goods store of W. B. Habop & Co., where he was employed as a clerk. Last night he died in jail in dreadful agony from delivinum tremess, brought on by deprivation from drink and the excitement of the arrest.

In this Court, which essembled to day Judge Harris presiding, the trial of Fyler, indicted for the murder of his wife, was postponed till next throat. McGuire will be tried for the murder of Mr. Helland to-morrow.

PHIADELPHA, June 15, 1854.
At a meeting this evening of colored men, resolutions

That those who, without crime, are outlawed by any government, can owe no allegiance to its enactmentathat, being condemned and treated as outlaws by government for no crime but that of claiming to be men rather than beasts and chattels, we hereby declare ourselves absolved from all obligations to obey its slaveholding behests, and fall back upon our natural rights; that we adopt, and advise all oppressed to adopt, the motto, "Liberty or death," nor will we allow any fellow beingst to be enslaved if we can prevent it; that resistance to the slave hunters is in obedience to God, and we pledge ourselves to resist all such laws by such means as we shall deem right and expedient.

Destruction of a Cotton Mill by Fire.

ALLANT, June 16, 1854.

The Newport cetton mill, in Kentucky, owned by Thomas O'Shaughnessy, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. Loss \$100,000, partly covered by insurance. Ower one hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The fire was caused by some sparks from the furnace entering a room filled with cotton.

ower-darkers setting at the control of the control

The sales of cotton to day were 860 bales. The better qualities are scarce and command higher prices.

CHARLESTON, June 14, 1854.

The Pacific's news had a favorable effect on our cotton market, and prices show an advance of 1/4c. The sales to day were 1,900 bales.

daring the state of the state o

another, respondents. Church & Davis; Thomas.

4. Stephen Whitrey, respondent, agt. The Mavor, &c., of the city of New York, appellants. Sanfords & Porter; Dillon.

of the city of New York, appellants. Sanfords & Porter; billon.

5. Foster Reynolds and another, appellants, agt. Chas.
A. Davis and another, respondents. Larocque & Barlow; Ruggles.

6. Foster Reynolds and another, respondents, (cross appeal) agt. Chas. A. Davis and another, appellant. Larocque & Barlow; Ruggles.

7. Justus H. Rathbone, appellant, agt. Samuel Stocking and others, respondents. Rathbone; Spencer & Kernan.

8. Elizabeth Atkinson, administratrix, &c., respondent, sgt. the President, &c., of the Bank of Monroe, appellants. Tucker; Matthewa.

9. Charles E. Marshall, respondent, agt. Frederick L. Vultee and another, appellants. Woodruff & Leonard,

allon.

10. Peter Lorillard, Junr., appellant agt the Town of Monree, respondents. Gott: Monel & Dunning.

11. James J. Craig and others, appellants, agt. Joshua
Wells, respondent. Gutt; Monnell & Dbnning.

12. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New York, respondents, agt. James Price and others, appellants. Dillon; Burlock.

12. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New York, respondents, agt. James Price and others, appellants. Dillon; Burlock.

13. John Costigan, appellant, agt. John Newland, respondent. Stevens & Co.; Cagger.

14. John Daly, appellant, agt. Stephen D. Van Schaack and another, respondents. Stevens & Co.; Cagger.

15. William Kelly, appellant, agt. The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, appellants. Anderson, Jr.; Billon.

16. Lewis H. Culver and others, appellants, agt. Jesse Teats and another, respondents. Ferris & Cushing; Fruya & Williams.

17. Lewis Benedict and others, respondents, agt. Henry Stanton, appellant. Benedict, Jr.; Etwards.

18. Seth C. Jones, respondent, agt. Chas. S. Olmstead, appellant. Matthews; Cagger.

19. Maris A. Paff, appellant, agt. Franklin S. Kinney, respondent. Hawley & Glover; Townsend.

20. Isaac Y. Westervelt, ex'r, &c., appellant, agt. William Gregg, respondent, Westervelt; Van Antwerp.

21. William Gregg, respondent, agt. William Ives and another, appellants. Crastis; Kellogg & McIntosh.

22. Jones T. Bush, respondent, agt. Philo F. Prosser, appellant. Thomas; Jewett.

23. William Everts and another, respondents, agt. Joshus Palmer appellant. Benedict; Spencer and Kerman.

24. Abraham A. Van Atstine and others, trustees, &c., respondents, agt. David W. Erwin, Sheriff, &c., appellant. Howell, Mallory.

27. Allen Ayrault, respondent, agt. Elanson Elmer, appellant. Howell, Mallory.

28. Erar Miller, respondent, agt. Hanson Elmer, appellant. Howell, Mallory.

27. Allen Ayrault, respondent, agt. James C. Church, appellant. Howell, Mallory.

28. Erar Miller, Respondent, agt. James C. Church, appellant. Howell, Mallory.

29. The Milliam Spectra of the School Plank, respondents, agt. Levi Risky, appellant. Tonker, White.

30. Lewis R. Palmer, supervisor, and others, respondents, agt. Levi Risky appellant. Tonker, respondents, agt. The Fort Plain and Cooperstown Plank Road Company, appellant. Walworth & Palmer; Field.

The City Council of Frevidence, R. L. has though the

The ayes and noss were called for, and the motion to lay upon the table lost.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the resolution.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the resolution.

Senator BARR thought Mr. Wheeler was answerable only to his constituents, and from them he should receive the censure for his conduct, and for one, he was opposed to the resolution.

Capt. Vincars said this committee were the sentinols upon the watch tower, for the guard of the democratic party, and had as much right to inquire into the conduct of a Congressman as into that of the President, and he, for one, hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. Thornty Dart thought it was opening old sores in the party, and there was no particular call for such a resolution.

Mr. Ws. A. Mcintran thought this committee had a right to inquire into the conduct of the members of Congress, and should do so regardless of consequences, and therefore hoped his resolution would prevail.

Alter some further discussion, the ayes and nays being called for, the vote was taken upon the resolution, and it was lost by the following vote:—Ayes, 20; noes, 22.

Upon the announcement of the result, there was some appliauding, in the mids of which, Captain Vincent and two or three others left the room, Captain Vincent and two or three others left the room, Captain Vincent and two or three others left the room, Captain Vincent and this is the last time is shall ever enter this committee."

The Scolety then proceed to appoint inspectors and

mittee."

The Society then proceed to appoint inspectors and the places for holding the part for the next primary election, to send delegates to the general convention, af ter which the meeting adjourned.

Affairs in Washington.

[From the Baltimore Sun, June 14.]

The African Squadron to be Withdrawn.

Washington, June 14.]

The African Squadron to be Withdrawn.

I hear that yesterday, in executive seasion, a propose ton was reported from Mr. Slidell, from the Committe on Foreign Affairs, advaing the withdrawal of our eight gun squadron stationed on the coast of Africa in conformity with the treaty of Washington, These squadron are of no use, as is generally admitted by British autherities on the subject, and the withdrawal of the British squadron has been recommended. If Brazil and Spain have taken effectual means to abolish the slave trade, the squadrons may be withdrawn; and if they have not, then the squadrons could not suppress it.

It is presumed that the object in bringing home this squadron at this time is to increase our disposable naval means in view of a threatened rupture with Spain. The Jepan squadron is also about to return, and will add considerable to the disposable force.

Jepan squadron is also about to return, and will add considerable to the disposable force.

Police Intelligence.

Who is to Biams i—Complaints are constantly being made by the police that miscreants whom they have arrested, and who have been sent to the penitentiary, are discharged, after an incarceration of a few days, instead of serving their time out, which, in some instances, extends to months. A case in point was reported yesterday. A black woman, who keeps a vite hannt in the Fifth ward—a resort for thieves and prostitutes—was arrested on the 24th ult., and sentenced to the penilentiary for four months. She is now at large, and again practicing her wretched vocation. This should be inquired into. How are the police to rid the city of such nuisances, if the law is set at defiance by the authorities?

Arrest for Burpiery—Charles Wolf, a German butcher, living at No. 140 Orange street, was yesterday arrested by officer Fitzgerald, of the Sixth ward, charged with threaking into the clothing store of Wm. H. Gulick, No. 60 East Broatway, and steading therefrom clothing to the value of 452. A portion of the property was found in his possession, and he was committed to prince by Justice Oalore for trial, in default of \$1,000 last.

Rowder in a Hail Car.—On Wednesday night, two rowdies entered one of the Fecond are necessar, and when called on for their fare refused to pay it. Patrice Bagen, the conductor, then ordered them to leave, withn one of them, named Thos. Islan, struck him a powerful blow in the face with his fist, and after getting of the car, hurled a large paying stone at him. The missis took effect on his leg, causing a never injury. He then ran off, but was pursued and arrested by a policeman. Yes, terray Justice Weigh locked him pr for trial